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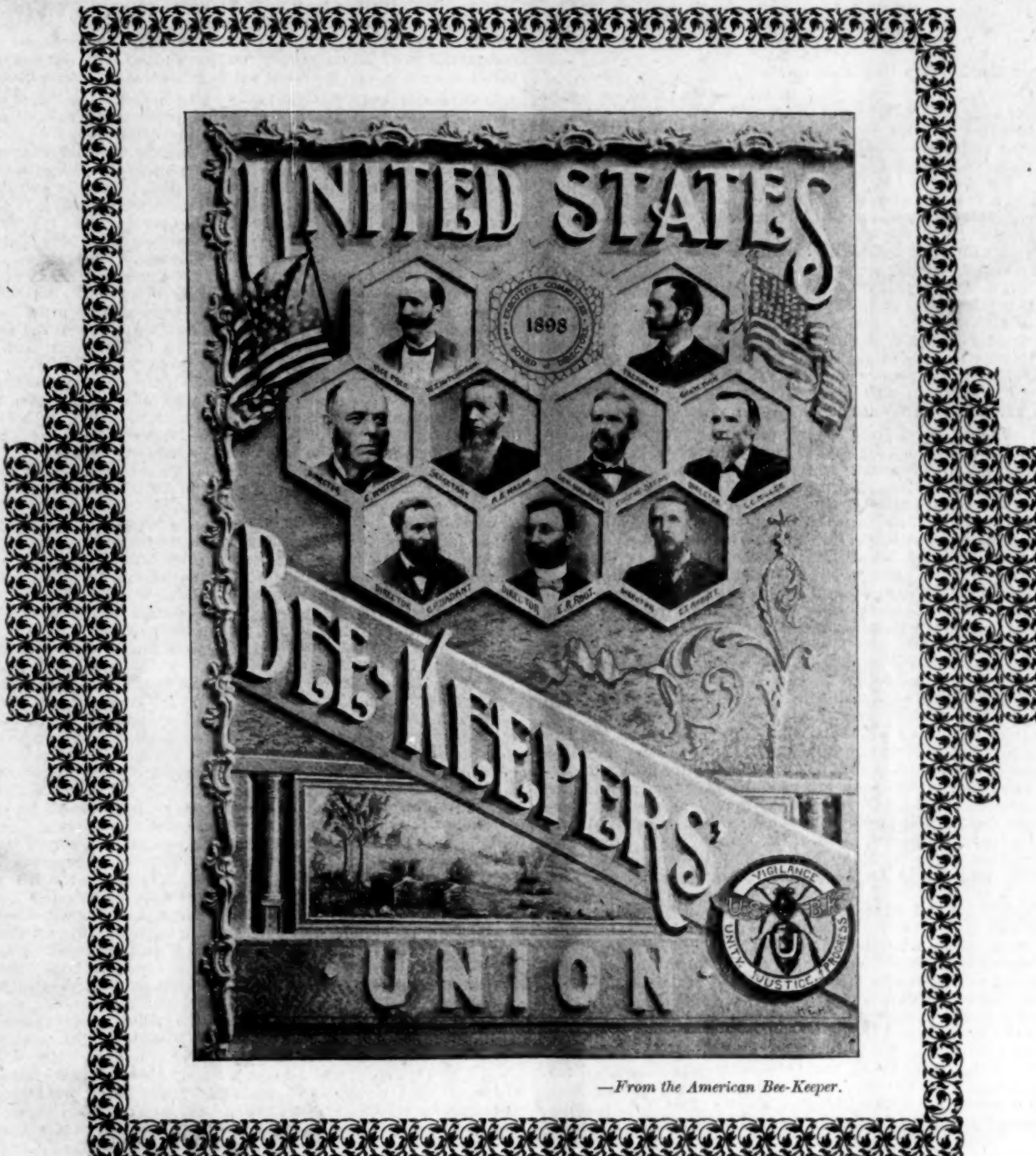
GEORGE W. YORK, EDITOR.

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UNITED STATES

1898

BEE-KEEPERS' UNION

VIGILANCE
JUSTICE
UNION

—From the American Bee-Keeper.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

UNITED STATES BEE-KEEPERS' UNION.

Report of the 29th Annual Convention Held at Omaha, Nebr., Sept. 13-15, 1898.

DR. A. B. MASON, SEC.

[Continued from page 694.]

SECOND DAY—FORENOON SESSION.

The forenoon session of the second day was called to order by Pres. York at 9:30 o'clock. The members sang the "Convention Song," after which Dr. Miller offered prayer.

Pres. George W. York then delivered the following

President's Annual Address.

Fellow Bee-Keepers and Friends:—

Once more we meet in annual convention; and once more west of the great "Father of Waters." Much of importance has transpired within the short year since last we assembled. Another honey season has come and gone. The year's record can soon be completed. Judging from reports received, in many regions of our country the season has been a very poor one; in a few localities it has been one of abundant yields of honey. In view of this condition, it would seem that the ruling price of honey should be higher than last year. Whether or not it will be, will depend much upon those who have the honey to sell. If like many who rush their honey to the large city markets last year, the price this year will not be high. But if it is kept out of the large centers as much as possible, and sold more in the local or home markets, there should be no difficulty experienced in securing a good price.

But my address to-day is not intended to be an exhaustive discussion of the proper methods of marketing honey—that may well be left to this convention, the members of which have had much more experience in that line than have I.

If we may judge from the general and almost overwhelming increase in the business of manufacturing bee-keepers' supplies, and the demand for them, this year, there has been an unprecedentedly large growth the past year or two in the industry which we all have the honor to represent. It seems that many of the aparian manufactories have never had in succession two such large seasons' business as the past two have been. This of itself indicates a development quite beyond the ordinary expectation. It means, I think, that those who were in the business heretofore have been enlarging their apiaries, and that many new recruits have come into our ranks, to begin the business of honey-production.

On account of the smallness of the bee itself many of our new friends might be led to the conclusion that there is little to be learned concerning its management, and not much financial profit to be obtained. But not so. Some of the wisest men of the centuries gone by have devoted much of their lives to a study of the habits and management of the little, busy bee. The aparian galaxy of immortals includes the names of Huber the blind, Dzierzon, Quinby and Langstroth, who completed their labors and are now entered into well-merited reward. Of the present time leaders who have gained enviable notoriety, may be named, Doolittle, Miller, the Dadants, Root and Cook. Of course there are many others almost equally prominent, both of the past and of the present, who might be included did time permit to name them all.

By patient and painstaking investigation much has been discovered in relation to the usefulness of bees and their profitable care. But who shall say that the end of knowledge concerning them has been reached? Verily, there is neither beginning nor ending to the study of this wonderful insect. He who created it gave a most valuable gift to mankind. Not alone for the delicious honey it stores for man's use, but as an aid to the greatest success of the horticulturist the bee should be most highly valued. This is a feature of the bee's important work that cannot be too frequently mentioned, or too highly estimated. Often it has been very clearly shown that had it not been for the multitudinous visits of bees during the blossoming period, but little fruit would have resulted. Intel-

ligent horticulturists of to-day encourage the keeping of bees in close proximity to their fruit orchards and groves.

Now, let me call your attention from a contemplation of the bee and its lofty place in the economy of Nature, down to a consideration of this organization, which is maintained in the interest of the producers of honey. It has noble and far-reaching objects to carry out, which are sufficiently important to easily justify its existence. But what we need to do at this convention, it seems to me, is to devise plans by which we shall be able to cause the bee-keepers of this land to see the need of their being active members in this organization. While some good work has been done during the past two years, there remains much that needs to be accomplished, and very soon. The question is, How can it be done?

In the first place, I have contended all along that we need a large membership. And that will mean a full treasury—a consummation devoutly to be wished. War is expensive. It costs in cash and energy to fight the battles against wrong. But it pays in the end. The one stupendous evil that needs the aid of every bee-keeper in this land in order to its overthrow, is the giant of adulteration. Not only the adulteration of honey in the city markets, but the adulteration of almost every food product known to-day. In order to a successful suppression of this great evil, all organizations must unite, and bring to bear upon those in authority all the influence possible, so that laws already enacted for the suppression of adulteration shall be rigidly enforced; and that new laws shall be past where such are not now upon the statute books.

Some one has said that the way to secure a national enactment against adulteration of food products is, first, to enforce the State or local laws against this growing evil. I think there is sound sense in this suggestion. In Illinois we have a strong law against the adulteration of foods and medicines. But so far I have heard of no attempt at its enforcement. Now, had we sufficient funds at our command, in the treasury of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union, I should suggest that we at once begin the prosecution of one of the leading adulterators of honey in Chicago. Could a single clear conviction be secured, with the subsequent heavy fines and term of imprisonment imposed, I have no doubt it would have a most wholesome effect not only upon the price and demand of pure honey in Chicago, but throughout the surrounding country as well. And thus, no doubt, other States might be encouraged to begin the enforcement or passage of similar laws, the result of which would be appreciated by a pure-food loving people—a people who are daily suffering from the evil effects of the consumption of the deleterious and disease-producing substances used in forming the miserable compounds put upon the market to-day.

Then, it seems to me that this Union should devise and carry out some scheme by which the public may become better acquainted with the merits of the product of the apary. Too few people are aware of the real value of honey as a food. Too many look upon it as a medicine, and to be taken in homeopathic doses. Outside of the overthrow of adulteration, I believe there is no other subject that equals in importance to bee-keepers the widening of the demand, or the table use, of honey. For years I have been satisfied that were the honey product properly distributed the price realized by the producer would be more satisfactory—more proportionate to the cost of production.

This, of course, will naturally lead to a discussion of co-operation in marketing—a great subject! It has been very plainly hinted to me that I am one who opposed this Union taking up that line of work. Fellow bee-keepers, co-operation in the marketing of honey means much more than most of us have yet thought. If we seemingly are unable to secure a large membership in our Union, when the fee is only \$1.00 annually, how could we expect that very many would unite and hold out in an agreement to dispose of their whole crops of honey through this or any other organization? The great trouble would be, I fear, that just enough would remain out to so weaken the effect of the Union's effort along the line of co-operative marketing that failure would be the result. But perhaps by a thorough system of grading, and the establishment of a high standard of purity and quality of the product put on the market through the Union, a demand could be developed sufficiently large so as to take all the best honey that the Union could control or obtain. In that case, success could be assured.

But I am quite willing to leave this whole subject to the wise counsels of the Union's membership—it is too difficult for one small brain to solve satisfactorily.

In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere appreciation of the confidence reposed in me, and of the honor conferred upon me, by my re-election to the presidency of this Union at its meeting in Buffalo last year. With a full realization of

my inability to do justice to the requirements of the office, yet I have ever endeavored to do what I could to hold up the Union in its grand mission in the interest of bee-keepers; and I trust that I may soon be permitted to welcome my worthy successor, into whose strong hands I will gladly place the work and responsibility that accompanies the presidential office.

Faithfully yours,
GEORGE W. YORK.

The address of Pres. York was then discussed as follows:

Dr. Miller—The great quantity of supplies sold this year seems to be ground for the deduction that a large number of persons are going into the bee-business this year. I am not so sure of that. The large quantity of supplies sold this year means that the business was very good last year; it seems to me that is the most there is of it. The man who did a good business last year and used up all his supplies wanted more for this year. It doesn't mean that this is a good year, for it has not been a good year. The quantity of supplies sold is generally an index of what was done the previous year. Of course, there might be a good many new men who have gone into the business, but I rather think the increase in the supply business is largely because the old supplies have been used up and the bee-keepers had to have new supplies for this year.

PROSECUTING ADULTERATORS OF HONEY.

Dr. Miller—As to the advisability of securing a conviction for adulteration, if there is enough money in the treasury, and that can be done, it is one of the biggest things that the Union has to do, or can do. I suppose that our silence might be construed as consenting to the adulteration, or endorsing it. Perhaps there ought to be some expressions of opinion about the matter.

E. R. Root—I would like to inquire of Mr. Secor how much it would probably cost to bring one of these fellows to justice.

Mr. Secor—I don't think that question can be answered now, because we haven't tried yet. The cost depends a great deal upon the case itself—upon its location, and upon many other things. It may cost us \$200 to get a proper attorney to prosecute one of those cases. We cannot tell until we have gotten into it. Good attorneys aren't lying around loose working for nothing and paying their own board. When we commence a case of that kind we want as good an attorney as we can get, and we want to prosecute the case successfully. We do not want to attempt the prosecution of a case in which there is much possibility of failure; we want to be sure we have a good case, and then we want to make a success of it. I cannot tell what it will cost.

A. I. Root—Won't the State help in the prosecution? Isn't there a pure food commission in Illinois?

Mr. Secor—I don't think there is. While they have a law on the statute books, I think it is in the hands of any one to look after its enforcement. They have no pure food commissioners, as I understand. We have none in Iowa, and I think they have none in Illinois. In those States where there are pure food commissioners, whose business it is to look after the adulteration of foods, prosecution is a very easy matter, compared with prosecutions in those States where we have none of those advantages.

Pres. York—I had something to say in the American Bee Journal along this line, and Mr. Taylor, of the Bee-Keepers' Review, had this to say in reply:

"Then the editor forgets that in such cases the information is criminal, and the people of the State prosecute, or furnish a prosecutor, and all the machinery necessary for a fair trial. In this State, and I presume the same is the case in Illinois, the Union would not be permitted to secure the services of an additional attorney to assist at the trial."

I suggested in the Bee Journal that we did not have any money to begin a prosecution, and Mr. Taylor replied as I have read. He simply says that we would furnish the evidence, and the State would do the prosecuting.

Mr. Acklin—The time this matter came up in St. Paul, the commissioners were willing that we should have our own counsel.

Dr. Mason—If it is true that there is a law in Illinois that makes the adulteration of honey, as well as of other foods, a criminal offense, I cannot see any reason why it is not the business of the prosecuting attorney of the county, or of the locality where the work is being done, to prosecute the adulterators for the offense. It is his duty under the law in Ohio. If we find a man stealing or robbing it is the business of whoever finds him doing it to see that the prosecuting attorney knows something about it, and he then conducts the trial. I cannot see why the Union should not be permitted to employ counsel to advise with the prosecutor. We all know that it

takes considerable pushing and urging sometimes to get an official to discharge the duties that he is sworn to perform. I do not see why we should not try our hands at pushing the man who has this business to attend to in Chicago. I do not know why he cannot be seen by somebody in authority in this Union, and consulted in regard to the matter and advised with as to some of the steps to be taken to secure a conviction of some one. Let the Union look up the matter—do the real work of preparing the case, and let the prosecutor know that we are willing to do our best to help him.

E. R. Root—If I understand Mr. Taylor correctly, all we have to do is to bring up the evidence and then the State will take care of the matter and prosecute and bear the expense. If I am correct in that, the Union could go to work this month, or any time. I ask for information.

Dr. Mason—I have been watching, in Ohio, for a chance to catch somebody carrying on adulteration. But we have a good, strong law there, and we have a Pure Food Commissioner, Mr. Blackburn, who attends to his business, and people dare not violate the law. If I could catch somebody violating the law I would go to Mr. Blackburn, and he would be my right hand man in seeing that they were successfully prosecuted.

Dr. Peiro—I have heard a good deal about this subject, and one question I want to ask is this: Is there anybody in Chicago or elsewhere that does this thing on a scale that would justify prosecution? or is it done by some of these little fly-by-nights that just put up a little adulterated stuff and sell it? If you can find a man who is responsible in the event of a judgment, and who puts up enough of that kind of "honey" to have its impression upon the market, then I say let us prosecute; and if we find more than one such man, I would suggest that Dr. Mason be gratified, and that we send somebody from Chicago over into Ohio, and let them prosecute him there.

Dr. Mason—If you will send one of them over to Ohio, we will throw out the American flag and help you. It seems a little strange that with such men as Dr. Peiro and Mr. York living in Chicago, that city should have such a reputation for adulteration! What are you doing?

Pres. York—There is no doubt that there is plenty of such work in Chicago. I secured some samples last winter from one of the largest adulterating firms, and sent the samples to General Manager Secor. I do not know whether he went any further, or had them analyzed, but I was satisfied from the price and from the flavor that the samples were adulterated. That firm ships it all over the State, to suburban towns, and have traveling men out all the time, and they carry those samples as one of their commodities to furnish to grocers. There are plenty of adulterators in Chicago. One of the honey commission men there is one of the largest adulterators. He buys honey from bee-keepers. I used to advertise for him, but I don't any more.

Dr. Mason—If our President thinks there is no doubt about it why don't he find out and let us know. If it is true, let us know it; and if it is not true, let us know it. We are contributing our money for the purpose of securing the conviction of such men. I would be willing to submit to an assessment to carry on the work. If Mr. York and Dr. Peiro can't look after it themselves let us hire somebody to do it.

Pres. York—I would like to suggest that we have General Manager Secor go to Chicago and spend a month, or as long a time as may be necessary, and secure samples of whatever the adulterators are putting on the market there, have them analyzed, and meet the State's attorney or prosecutor there, and begin to do something active along this line. Of course we would not ask Mr. Secor to do that for nothing. I think it would be better to have him do it than to have any one else. His word would count for more, as he is the General Manager of the Union. I think he is the man who should do this work.

E. R. Root—I move that General Manager Secor be requested to take such action as he sees fit in regard to those Chicago adulterators. I believe he will take the right course.

Mr. Secor—I move to amend so as to include the words, "The General Manager, acting under the advice of the Board of Directors"—that the General Manager, acting under the advice of the Board of Directors, proceed to attack the adulterators of honey in Chicago.

E. R. Root—Chicago seems to be the headquarters of the adulterators.

Mr. Whitcomb—It seems to me that to name the place where the attack is to be named would be ill-advised, as it gives them warning in advance.

Dr. Mason—I think we should not confine the attack to any place. It may be found advisable to choose some other place for the attack. And I do not just fall in with the idea of our worthy President, that Mr. Secor is the best man to

hunt the matter up. He has a good many other things to do. He might find another man who could do the work better than he could himself.

Pres. York—The reason why I put it that way was because I think the General Manager should purchase the samples himself, not through some one else, and that he should keep them in his possession until they are analyzed, so that there could be no doubt about it.

Dr. Mason—I do not agree with that idea. Just a few weeks ago I was on a jury before which a prosecution for selling medicines with poisonous ingredients contrary to law was on trial in Ohio. I had some conference afterward with our commissioner, who was prosecuting the matter, and I found that he thought it was much better to have some one buy those articles directly, and find out that they were not right, and then let the authorities get after the adulterators. It seemed to work much better than to have the authorities themselves buy them. The purchasers were then called as witnesses before the court, and it had ever so much more weight. It would be lots better if I would go and make the purchase and have Mr. Secor use me as a witness.

Mr. Secor—That matter should be in the hands of the Board of Directors.

The motion as amended by Mr. Secor was then seconded and carried.

Mr. Stillson—I would like to ask a question in regard to whether the General Manager or the Board of Directors could in any way aid parties in different States in preparing and presenting before the different State legislatures bills looking toward the punishment of adulterators of honey or other foods in the different States. Before our legislature this winter I would like to present something of that kind. Will the Union aid us by helping to prepare something of that kind that will stand a test?

Mr. Masters—As Mr. Whitcomb has investigated the laws of Nebraska in reference to adulterated foods, I would like to have him tell us something of what he knows about it.

Mr. Whitcomb—We have no pure food law here. The only thing we could do would be to prosecute a man under the law for obtaining money under false pretenses. We have no pure food law. Such laws have always failed somewhere. The only thing we can do is to prosecute under the law—which is very strict—for obtaining money under false pretenses—selling something for honey which was not honey, but glucose.

Pres. York—Mr. Stillson askt a question as to whether the Board of Directors could aid the bee-keepers in any State to secure the passage of laws against the adulteration of honey and other foods.

Dr. Mason—Our constitution provides for that, I think. In the first place, the objects of this Union are stated in Article II—"to promote the interests of bee-keepers, to protect its members, to prevent the adulteration of honey, and to prosecute dishonest honey commission men." I think the constitution covers that, without any doubt.

Mr. Stillson—My idea in asking this question was, that I knew the Union was organized to promote the advancement of bee-culture; but in this State we have met with this one obstacle every time we have presented this matter before our legislature: There were many of our legislators who thought we were working in the interest of a single industry, while we should ask for a general pure food law covering all products. I wisht to ask whether the Union would aid us in securing the passage of a general law in preference to a law for this one industry.

A. I. Root—It seems to be time that other States were following the State of Ohio. This matter of obtaining money under false pretenses is a small thing—a trifling matter. Bee-keepers are made a kind of a side-issue. These fellows are not only swindling by their adulterations, but they are endangering human life. You will see that throughout the whole world human life is coming to be held at a higher value than it used to be. We all rejoice over that. The progress of the present time seems to be in defending human life and health. This matter wants to come now with emphasis. It is not because bee-keepers are being hindered or cramped in their industry, but because human life and human health is being endangered. Medical men will tell us that they are becoming more and more convinced that the greater number of stubborn chronic diseases are caused by impure food. We want the right kind of food. The great point in presenting this matter of getting better laws is that human health and life are in danger; it is not that bee-keepers are suffering by the frauds, or that somebody is getting swindled.

Mr. Hatch—Colorado has a law especially against the adulteration of honey. If any one is looking for an easy case

for prosecution, I think they would find it right in Denver, and without looking very hard, either.

Dr. Miller—I believe that the one thing in which we have made more mistakes than any other has been in considering our own interests alone, and trying to push things with reference to bee-keepers alone. If we are going to do anything, we must try to go in along with others and make a big thing of it, and make a big strike all together. I think Mr. Secor is right in his idea; unless we are pretty sure of carrying a case to a successful issue, we ought not to touch it at all.

Mr. Secor—I was going to suggest that I regard it as one of the legitimate purposes of this Union to secure pure food legislation in the States where there are no pure food laws. I would suggest that if it is possible we should get a general pure food law, saying nothing about honey especially, and if possible getting a pure food commissioner. I think that is a great point.

(Continued next week.)



Report of the Utah Bee-Keepers' Convention.

The Utah Bee-Keepers' Association held an interesting meeting in Salt Lake City, Oct. 6, the merits of the industry being pretty thoroughly discussed.

The first question presented was the purchase of sections and other supplies. Remarks were made by Vice-Pres. Hone, Messrs. Dudley, Swanner, Terry, Schach, and others. As a result it is expected that the bee-keepers will club together and get them at the lowest rates.

Foul brood, pickled brood, and kindred diseases, were discussed. A general discussion as to the best methods to be adopted for the production, putting up and marketing of bee-products, showed pretty clearly that by acquiring a practical knowledge of the business, and by adopting the best approved methods, as a rule the bee-keepers were usually more successful than those pursuing other industries of the State.

THE PAST A PECULIAR SEASON.

President Lovesy said that as far as the bee-industry is concerned, this has been a peculiar season. While the honey-flow in some localities has been excellent, from the best information obtainable as a rule the flow seems to have been either short or rather poor. The spring in some localities was wet and cold; then when the fine weather came it cleared up for good. This made the flow all right for awhile. Then later, as a rule, where the supply of water for irrigation was abundant the honey-flow was all right, but where the supply of water gave out, the honey-flow also fell off.

BEE-DISEASES—IN UNION IS STRENGTH.

While many have been successful others have been unfortunate with bee-diseases. There seems to have been a lack of interest in getting the bee-law in force in some counties. Disease has broken out in some instances, and no one having any authority to look after the matter, it has caused some distress and loss. This, and also a lack of interest among bee-keepers in purchasing their supplies and disposing of their products, has demoralized prices, while under proper conditions the shortness of the crop should have had a tendency to have advanced prices materially.

Some bee-keepers ask if it is to their interest to join an association. It should be plain to all that if the bee-keepers and other societies would unite for their own benefit they could accomplish almost any desired reform. They could prevent unscrupulous dealers from buying glucose for two cents and selling it as honey for 10 cents; they could at least procure laws that would cause all packages to be plainly marked as to what they contained. Again, many of our practical bee-keepers credit much of their knowledge of the industry to attending the bee-meetings. In union is strength, and without it little if any reform can be accomplished.

GOOD REPORT FROM OMAHA.

A number of our bee-keepers furnished honey for the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, and we have sent a creditable exhibit. We have kept up the reputation of the State as a honey-producer. The report of our exhibit is 95, as follows: Flavor, 45, on a scale of 50; clearness, perfect, 10; ripeness, perfect, 20; color, 10; general appearance, 10; total, 95; perfect, 100. This is considered an excellent showing, as flavor is more or less a matter of taste.

YIELDS OF HONEY, ETC.

W. E. Smith reported an excellent flow of beautiful white honey in Keyaville, Hooper, and vicinity. Mr. Jacobson, of

San Pete, gave some good reports of large yields of honey this season in different counties in the State.

Joshua Terry, of Draper, reported that the Utah honey exhibit at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha was a credit to the State and to the bee-industry.

Many of our good-natured bee-keepers promise to attend the bee-meetings, but they too often forget it.

REPORTER.

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES

No. 1.—The Care of Bees for Wintering.

BY C. P. DADANT.

For a number of years past we have had very good winters for bees, and the losses have been small. This success is likely to cause us to be less particular about putting the bees in proper condition to go safely through the period of cold weather that may usually be expected in this latitude.

What are the necessary requirements to safely winter a colony of bees? In my mind I divide these requirements under five heads:

- 1st. A sufficient number of bees.
- 2nd. A sufficient quantity of food.
- 3rd. Food of the proper quality.
- 4th. An occasional flight during cold weather.
- 5th. A certain amount of shelter.

The first and main requirement is the number of bees. It matters but little how well the other four requirements may be fulfilled, a handful of bees, in this latitude, cannot be safely wintered, and in hard winters it requires a very strong colony to safely go through the almost polar extremes of cold, which are so often experienced, and which make us compare our winters with those of Siberia.

The number of bees which forms the colony at the beginning of winter often depends upon circumstances entirely independent of the will or the management of the apiarist, and we can therefore give but little advice on this point. Probably the only time when the bee-keeper can be of any help to his bees, to secure a sufficient amount of strength, is after a short crop, when the bees have gathered so small an amount of honey that they have been unable, tho probably willing, to rear a sufficient supply of brood. By judicious feeding in time, that is, before the opening of cold weather, quite an amount of brood-rearing may be induced, and the strength of the colony materially increased by this means.

To obtain this end, the feeding must be slow and regular, for bees will breed mostly when they find food; while if the colony is strong, and the supply of honey only is needed, the feeding should be as speedy as possible. It is very easy to understand why breeding depends somewhat upon feeding. The queen needs to be copiously fed, in order to lay a liberal number of eggs daily. When the bees are at rest, and no honey is harvested, she is not induced to eat much, for none of the bees are loaded. But when honey is coming in, either by artificial feeding or by natural sources, the queen incessantly meets bees with a full honey-sac, that offer food to her, and the egg-laying propensity is increased in her thereby. To be sure, there are natural circumstances—weather and season conditions—which will tend to prevent a ready production of eggs at this season; while the reverse of these conditions in the spring would have the opposite effect; but aside from the circumstances that are beyond the control of man, it is not to be doubted that much may be achieved towards increasing the number of bees in a hive, previous to winter.

Yet, there are seasons in which the concurrence of circumstances have created peculiar conditions, and the hive is depleted of its bees tho the harvest has been sufficiently plentiful to fill the brood-combs with even more honey than is needed for winter. As an instance of this I will cite one fall, in which our bees had to travel about two miles in order to harvest a good supply of honey, and during which a number of quick and unexpected day-storms destroyed many of the little harvesters on the way to and from the field. Their numbers diminished so that there were not enough bees left in the hive to help keep the brood warm, and the winter loss was tremendous.

I remember, also, buying a box-hive full of honey, years ago, from an old-time bee-keeper. It appeared that a swarm

was put in this hive during a good flow of clover, and the crop was so plentiful that they filled the box from top to bottom. As there was no room worth mentioning for brood, and the queen was perhaps old, the colony had dwindled so that the remaining bees died at the opening of winter, and it had some 60 or 70 pounds of honey, very white and nice, with not to exceed six square inches of empty comb at the bottom. Such occurrences are not altogether unavoidable, especially to the apiarist who keeps a close watch over his bees; but they are possible, and when the conditions are discovered too late no help can be given.

Then there are other circumstances, some of which are not yet fully understood by us, to cause colonies to dwindle and become weak. Not more than two days ago (Oct. 26) I was helping the boys to remove the supers preparatory to packing the hives for winter, when we came to a colony of bees—fine Italians—in which perhaps two handfuls of bees were scattered about away from the cluster, in the super, as well as in the body of the hive. This circumstance is unintelligible to me. The morning was cold and frosty, and, in normal conditions, these bees should have been united to the cluster at the bottom of the hive; but as they were scattered about they had become chilled and were likely to perish.

We can therefore say that the quantity of bees necessary to a good wintering is not always dependent upon the will or care of the apiarist, but can only be improved by him to a certain extent.

In another article I will examine the other propositions laid down at the beginning of this article.

Hancock Co., Ill.



An Old-Time Large Yield—Historical.

BY DR. E. GALLUP.

On page 644, Mr. Cameron says he remembered long ago that Dr. Gallup said that he (Gallup) got from one colony 50 pounds of honey per day. Mr. Cameron made a mistake of 30 pounds, thanks to Dr. Mason for correcting him.

Now I propose to get in some of my notions that crawled through my noddle at that time. I had received my first honey-extractor the season before, and of course had large ideas. I was then using the Gallup 12-frame hive, and my idea was to get up a large hive all on the ground floor, as I did not wish to be compelled to take off a top hive or super to examine the breeding department, etc. So I built a hive to hold 48 frames, 24 in each end. The division between each apartment had an inch wide slot the whole length for the bees to pass through, with a large portico (*a la* Langstroth) at each end; a half-inch entrance the whole width of the hive at each end, a separate honey-board over each apartment, and a movable roof over all. Of course, the entrances were managed to suit the size of the colony.

Early in May I hived my first swarm in that hive, and it was a very large swarm, from my Adam Grimm stock of Italians. I inserted a division-board so as to conform the size of hive to the capacity of the swarm, and confined them to one apartment. My first intention was to have two swarms in the hive, but that queen turned out so prolific that she knocked my intentions in the head.

As soon as they commenced building drone-comb, I filled out that apartment with full sheets of ready-made worker-comb (for we had no foundation at that time), and alternated empty combs between full combs of brood. The season happened to be just right, so the bees gathered sufficient to keep up all operations in the hive, and still not sufficient for them to store any amount in the way of the queen; and she occupied the whole 24 fully, with brood and eggs, in short order. I then removed the opening between the two apartments, set 12 combs of brood in the other apartment, and filled all up with ready-made worker-comb, mixt in promiscuously with the brood.

Now, understand what I have heretofore said, that my Grimm stock of bees were longer-lived than ordinary bees. I do not now recollect at what time the basswood bloomed that season, but this I do recollect, that at the time I had the largest and most numerous colony of bees that I ever had in a movable-comb hive. At night, when they quit work, there would be a fair-sized swarm clustered in each portico, and both entrances open to their full capacity, each one-half inch wide or deep, and 36 inches long.

I had upland and very lowland basswood, any quantity of it, near my apiary, and one variety blossomed two weeks later than the other, which prolonged the basswood season; and the weather could not possibly be better for 30 days in succession. I extracted from one apartment one day, and from the other the next; did not extract from any combs that had

brood, and the honey was all well ripened and matured. I put it in oak barrels or kegs; I sent one keg to Mr. Langstroth, and he pronounced it first-class in every respect. He said in a letter to me that he had a couple of gentlemen from Boston to dinner, and they made the remark that if they could get such honey in Boston it would be worth 30 cents a pound. It was candied hard, and as white as the driven snow.

That was the season that my bees gathered honey by moonlight. I had four large basswood trees right in the apiary, and the secretion of nectar was as profuse as it is here in Southern California in a favorable season.

I made some six or seven other hives on the same plan, containing 36 combs each, and made two long-idea hives on the Adair principle; used Gallup frames in all. The Adair principle did not work satisfactorily in any respect. That was the time I hurried that I had a non-swarming hive. The colonies did not swarm the second season, but all superseded their queens, and the third season they were the first hives to cast swarms in the apiary, some 10 days ahead of the 12-frame hives, and the swarms were so large that I had to use two and three story standard hives to put them in.

Well, that was the season that I took 600 pounds from that large colony in 30 days. It was the best continuous flow of basswood honey I ever saw—I mean the first season I used the large hives. I took 150 pounds of fall honey from that same hive that season—750 pounds in all. Do you wonder that Gallup burrahed? It was all gathered by bees produced by one single queen.

Now, Mr. Cameron, what are you going to do about it, anyway?

If I get the time I shall give my ideas about rearing large, prolific, and long-lived queens and bees. Orange Co., Calif.



Do Italians Bees Produce Better Honey?

BY EDWIN BEVINS.

On page 646, Mr. Hart again gives me "Hall Columbia." I wish here to reiterate that what I have said was not said with any feeling of disrespect towards Mr. Hart, nor have I said anything that was designed to do him any injustice. If I was so unfortunate in my choice and arrangement of words as to leave the impression on his mind that I intended him any wrong, I humbly beg his pardon.

I will go farther, and say that I now believe that Mr. Hart's question was asked in all honesty and sincerity, and without any thought of "putting up a job" on the bee-keepers. I did say in the beginning that it "looked" as if Mr. Hart might be doing this. This seems to be the head and front of my offending. I will take that all back, and say that I am satisfied that Mr. Hart asked this question solely with a desire for information.

Well, how much has he got up to date?

Let us look over the ground and see what has been brought out since Mr. Volkert ventured the opinion that the better quality of Italian honey is due to the greater activity of Italian bees.

But, first, let us have a restatement of Mr. Hart's question. Mr. Hart wanted to know why Italian bees store a better quality of honey than blacks and other bees, when all have access to the same sources of supply. As I understood the question, he wanted to know why Italians store a better quality of honey than other bees when all have access to, and all store from, the same sources of supply, all would gather from these same sources in about equal proportions according to the number of bees engaged in the work. This I think was Mr. Hart's idea, but I am not certain. On this point, and a good many others, he seems able to speak for himself.

Now for the new light which has dawned on the question.

On page 595, C. P. Dadant expresses the opinion that the better quality of the honey is due to the fact that the Italian bees have "better developed olfactory nerves, and are therefore better able to select their food." In other words, the honey of Italians is better because the bees gather from a better class of flowers. If Mr. Hart's question did not have the extended meaning which I supposed it had, then what Mr. Dadant says is a fair answer to the question. If it did have this extended meaning, then what Mr. Dadant says is no answer at all. No one ever doubted or denied that Italian bees would store a better quality of honey from white clover than other bees would store from honey-dew and basswood and buckwheat. But suppose that only one source of supply is available at one time, or that bees gather from all sources alike, what will be the difference then?

The closing sentences of Mr. Hart's last article betray the fact that he is brimful of belligerency. It is therefore to be supposed that he will continue the warfare until, Spaniard-

like, his "honor" is satisfied. Then, perhaps, will come the peace for which I plead in a former communication. In the meantime let somebody come to the front and tell us why Italian bees store better honey than other bees when all have access to, and all store from, the same sources of supply. I do not yet believe there is any difference that is discoverable. Decatur Co., Iowa.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.

[Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal, or to Dr. Miller direct.]

The "Boil" that made Mr. Taylor "Sic."

A correspondent writes: "'Sic' is a Latin adverb, meaning 'so; thus; in like manner;' but on page 612 of the American Bee Journal for Sept. 29, it seems to me to have been used as many now use 'See?'"

I think Mr. Taylor is too accurate a writer to have used the word "sic" with an unusual and really incorrect meaning. In general, if not always, when used by English writers in brackets, the word is used to call particular attention to an inaccuracy of some kind. If, for example, I say that a man of great literary pretensions wrote to me, "I will meat you at the cars," the spelling of the third word in the quotation might be corrected by the printer, or, if not corrected, the hasty reader might not notice it, and the careful reader might think it a mistake of the printer. To avoid anything of this kind, it is given, "I will meat [sic] you at the cars." That's as much as to say, the word was written "thus," just as here spelled.

When I wrote, "I wish I knew what Mr. Taylor means by that word 'sic,'" I did not refer to the meaning of the word, but I wanted to know what there was wrong in what I had said. If he referred to the word "boil," I think he was in error, and if to something else, I'd like to know where I was in error.

I have faith in Mr. Taylor's desire to be an honest critic, and when he has time for it he will say where my error was; and if the error was his, he will be more anxious to point it out than to point out the errors of others. C. C. MILLER.

Making Nuclei and Moving to Colorado.

I lately moved here with the intention of engaging in the bee-business, but find it a poor country for bees. I have 20 colonies, and can't sell here for more than \$1.00 a colony. I wish to remove to Colorado. Would it pay to purchase queens and divide each colony into four or six nuclei, discarding all the old bees and shipping about 10 nuclei boxes with say 40 or 60 nuclei, in the spring, and build them up in Colorado? I have the dovetailed hive with Hoffman frames. There are but a few days that bees are confined here during winter. There are millions of flowers, but they don't appear to secrete nectar, and the bees won't work in the sections, as the flow is not continuous. VIRGINIA.

ANSWER.—I don't know. It might be a good investment, and it might not. Perhaps it might be better to ship the colonies, and then increase after reaching destination. If you break up all into nuclei, you'll find it slow work building up. When you have bees and brood for only one or two frames they seem to stand still for a long time, but when they get up to about four frames of brood they push right along. So if you want to go fast it's well to go a little slow at the start. Instead of forming all your nuclei at the start, have only a few at first, and then as fast as you get them built up start more.

Cellar Temperature—Putting in Bees.

1. Would a temperature of 65° be too warm for a cellar to winter bees in?
2. Do you smoke the bees at the entrance a little when you put them into the cellar? MICHIGAN.

ANSWERS.—1. I'm afraid it would. Possibly it might be all right if you could have it perfectly dark and the air con-

stantly pure, the latter being perhaps the more important of the two.

2. No, the desirable thing is to get them into the cellar with the least disturbance possible. Smoking them, or jarring the hives, would have about the same effect as a longer confinement. The best thing is to get them into the cellar at a time when they are not easily stirred up, and so quietly that they will not notice that they are being carried. A good time for this is the next day after they have had flight. If they are very troublesome about flying out, take a big cloth, make it pretty wet, then lay it against the entrance so no bees can get out.

Growing Sweet Clover in Texas.

I would like to keep a few colonies of bees for my own use, but will have to plant something for them.

1. Will sweet clover grow here?
2. Does it come from the root, or is it planted every year?
3. How much would I need for five or six colonies?
4. What time should it be sown?

TEXAS.

ANSWERS.—1. Mrs. Harrison reports that it will not grow in the part of Florida where she has been. I don't remember that any other place has been reported where it would not grow.

2. It comes from the seed this year, but doesn't blossom this year. It lives over winter, grows big next year and blossoms, then dies root and branch, having lived only through the one winter.

3. I don't know. At a rough guess I should say two acres would keep them busy when at its best, and perhaps half as much. But mind you, it doesn't yield honey throughout the entire season, commencing not till after white clover begins, but after it does begin it continues till frost to yield more or less.

4. It may be sown in the spring, but perhaps it will be better to sow in the fall. It seems to catch best if sown on tolerably hard ground where cattle or other stock may tramp the seed in.

Transferring and Italianizing—Packing Bees for Winter, Etc.

1. Next spring I want to transfer my bees from box-hives into 8-frame dovetailed hives, and I would like to transfer and Italianize at the same time, as it is such trouble to find the black queens on the combs. Would it work all right to place entrance-guards on the dovetailed hives at the time of transferring, thereby keeping out all black drones and queens, and giving each colony an Italian queen in a cage, using a little peppermint to give all one scent? Or, could I transfer one colony when they are working well on ash-leaved and hard maple, give them an Italian queen, then transfer the others, giving each colony a frame of eggs from the Italian queen and let them rear their own queens?

2. How long should I wait after transferring the first colony and introducing the queen, before I transfer the others in order that the young queens may meet Italian drones?

3. I would like to follow the last-named plan if it would work all right. Would I be apt to get any surplus honey, or increase by swarms, by so doing?

4. What constitutes "No. 1" and "fancy honey"?

5. Can you name a good, reliable firm to ship honey to?

6. In packing my bees for winter, I put on a super, then on the frames I place a Hill's device, on which I put cloth that is partly woolen, the thickness of an old quilt, on which I place a chaff cushion, then another thickness of quilt. Should I then put on the regular hive-cover before putting on the winter-case roof?

7. I had an experience with one colony the past summer that I do not understand. I introduced an Italian queen in a rather weak colony which had been queenless some time, and about three weeks after, one evening just at dusk, I saw bees coming out of the hive; some climbed up the hive as when a swarm is issuing, then they would fly away. It was so dark I could not see them after they left the hive. Afterward, when I opened the hive, I found the combs full of moth-worms, but no bees. Do you think the bees went to the woods so late?

8. I put unfinished sections on a strong colony to cleanout, but they did not do it. What was the reason? They were on nearly two weeks.

NEW YORK.

ANSWERS.—1. I very much doubt whether you will find it a satisfactory thing to Italianize at the time of transferring. The bees will have enough on hand to repair damages and keep things straight at time of transferring, without the extra

strain of changing queens. When you get your bees in hives with movable frames, you will probably not have as much trouble as you anticipate in finding the queens. And if you depend on the use of perforated zinc to strain out the queens, you can do that more easily after the bees are settled in the frame hives than at time of transferring.

2. If the colony that receives the Italian queen is strong, and if the season is favorable, so that she lays some eggs in drone-cells almost as soon as introduced, you will be pretty safe to start queen-cells about two weeks after the introduction of the Italian queen. But if you are not fond of disappointment, don't count too strongly on having all your young queens mated with drones from the Italian colony. If honey is your main object, you will probably get as much by having the young queens of Italian stock meet drones not related, even if they are black.

3. You might get both surplus and swarms by the plan outlined, but very likely your performance would hinder somewhat. Better study up from the text-books the matter of rearing queens, perhaps obtaining Doolittle's book on queen-rearing; get one of your colonies Italianized as early as convenient, let the bees in the box-hives swarm, hive the swarms in frame hives, and transferring from the old hives three weeks after swarming. Then having queens ready in nuclei, you can Italianize at your leisure. [Doolittle's "Scientific Queen-Rearing" book, bound in cloth, we mail for \$1.00.—EDITOR.]

4. According to the rules of grading adopted at the Washington meeting of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association, the two grades were as follows:

FANCY.—All sections to be well filled; combs straight, of even thickness, and firmly attached to all four sides; both wood and comb unsoiled by travel-stain or otherwise.

No. 1.—All sections well filled, but combs uneven or crooked, detached at the bottom, or with but few cells unsealed; both wood and combs unsoiled by travel-stain or otherwise.

In addition to this the honey is to be classified according to color, using the terms white, amber and dark. That is, there will be "fancy white," "No. 1 dark," etc.

5. [All the firms named in the column of "Honey and Beeswax Market Quotations" in this Journal are supposed to be reliable. If any of them treat any reader of the American Bee Journal unfairly, we would be thankful to know it.—EDITOR.]

6. If there is room for it you may as well put it on.

7. The bees that you saw flying away from the hive late in the evening were probably robbers, the colony having been overcome before that time by the robbers.

8. I don't know. My bees act exactly the same way, and I don't know any satisfactory way to get sections emptied out by any particular colony.

Questions on Cellar-Wintering.

I have 23 colonies and will winter them in the cellar under my house. The cellar is 18x29 feet, and 8½ feet deep.

1. How should I ventilate this cellar?

2. How many colonies is it advisable to put into such a cellar?

3. How high should I keep the hives from the ground?

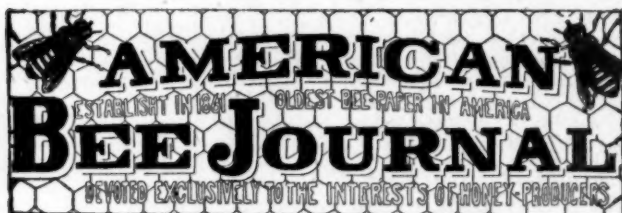
WISCONSIN.

ANSWERS.—1. Any way that will get fresh air into the cellar without cooling it off too much. And that's pretty much the same as saying, any way that will get the foul air out of the cellar without cooling it off too much. If there's a chimney running down into the cellar, a stove-pipe run from the cellar into that will be, in most cases, all that's necessary. For the cracks in the cellar wall will be enough to let in fresh air to supply the place of that drawn out by the draft of the chimney. Where the chimney does not run down into the cellar, connection may be made with it by means of a two-inch pipe running up through the floor and running into the pipe of a stove in the room above. If the number of colonies is not more than 23, it is possible that your cellar may winter all right without any special attention. At least you could try it. As long as the bees are tolerably quiet, and the air in the cellar smells sweet, there is not likely to be much danger as to the ventilation.

2. 100 colonies or more ought to be comfortable in it.

3. Some think a foot high, altho some of mine are only raised three or four inches, and winter well.

Every Present Subscriber of the Bee Journal should be an agent for it, and get all other bee-keepers possible to subscribe for it. See 6 big offers on page 715.



GEORGE W. YORK, EDITOR.

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Organized to advance the pursuit of Apiculture; to promote the interests of bee keepers; to protect its members; to prevent the adulteration of honey; and to prosecute the dishonest honey-commission men.

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GENERAL MANAGER AND TREASURER—Eugene Secor, Forest City, Iowa.

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NOTE.—The American Bee Journal adopts the Orthography of the following Rule, recommended by the joint action of the American Philological Association and the Philological Society of England:—Change "d" or "ed" final to "t" when so pronounced, except when the "e" affects a preceding sound.

Care of Bees for Wintering is a subject on which Mr. C. P. Dadant will write a series of articles for the American Bee Journal, the first of which appears in this number. Every bee-keeper at all acquainted with bee-literature knows that there is no more competent authority in this country to write on any phase of practical bee-keeping than the Dadants. So these articles will be a treat, especially to the newer bee-keepers. Read them, and heed them.

Our Front Page Illustration this week will be recognized at once by all who saw a copy of the Omaha convention program, as it appeared on its first page. It is the result of an idea incubated in the versatile brain of Mr. H. E. Hill, editor of the American Bee-Keeper, and we think all will agree that it is a very neat and appropriate design. Mr. Hill was kind enough to loan us the engraving, so that all our readers might have an opportunity to see it. When granting its use he wrote:

DEAR MR. YORK:—As an advertisement for the Union, I would like to see the cut you request given a place in all the bee-papers, so that its object—that of calling particular attention to the Union, generally—might be accomplished. As the matter stands at present, I am by no means sure that my plan was a success, since the expense of the advertisement so far would have given me over 20 memberships in the Union, and that, perhaps, might have been better for the "cause" than the advertisement; but I hope it may have some beneficial effect.

H. E. HILL.

Now, why can't at least 100 of our readers send in their membership dues to the Union this month, and make Mr. Hill feel fully five times glad he got up that illustration?

Good Honey-Year in Canada.—Editor Root, in Gleanings for Oct. 15, thus refers to a visit from Editor Holtermann, of the Canadian Bee Journal, and tries to account for the good honey season in Canada, and the almost total failure in the United States:

Mr. R. F. Holtermann, who made us a short visit on the 7th inst., reports that the bee-keepers of Canada have had a most excellent season. The year throughout the United States (excepting Colorado, Florida, Vermont, Michigan and Northern California) has been a most signal failure. Now, why should Canada, so near us, have a good honey-flow, when we here in the United States have had almost the opposite? I remember last summer, when clover ought to begin to yield, we had been having quite a spell of dry weather. Day after day went by, but no rain. Finally, when it did come, and copiously, too, we hoped, but hoped in vain, that the long-expected nectar would come. While these copious rains seemed to be general over the United States, and while they came in time to stimulate general farm crops, it was evident they were *too late* to have any decided effect on the honey crop of the United States—too late, perhaps, by two weeks. Now, why did the bee-keepers of Canada enjoy a good season? This strikes me as a possible explanation:

The honey-flows in Canada are anywhere from ten days to two weeks later than in the United States. Assuming that our friends who are north of the line enjoyed those same rains that we did, and at the *same time*, then those same rains came just in time to stimulate nectar secretion in the blossom, but just too late for the United States.

Tin vs. Wood for Honey.—A short time ago we were again thoroughly convinced of the great superiority of tin over wood for making honey-receptacles. We saw some barrels of honey emptied, which, before the honey was put in, weighed 28 pounds each. After the honey was removed those same barrels weighed 40 pounds.

We are surprised that any bee-keeper will persist in using barrels for holding extracted honey. He certainly would not if he had to buy honey in them. Besides the large amount of honey which they soak up, they are hard to handle, and when once the honey is granulated, it is a big job to dig it out.

How different are the 60-pound tin cans. They don't soak up any honey, and the honey they contain can be reliquefied so easily, in case it has granulated.

We do hope the time will soon come when wooden barrels for holding honey will be generally condemned, and that the much lighter, handler, and ever so much better tin cans will take their place.

Apiarian Awards at the Trans-Mississippi

—The following premiums were awarded in the Apiary Department of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, by Hon. Eugene Secor, of Forest City, Iowa, who was the judge:

BEE-HIVES.—Emerson T. Abbott, of Missouri, St. Joe hive, bronze medal; Douglas County, Nebraska, Improved Langstroth hive, bronze medal; E. Kretschmer, of Iowa, collection of hives, gold medal; G. B. Lewis Co., of Wisconsin, collection of hives, gold medal; Leahy Mfg. Co., of Missouri, collection of hives, silver medal; The A. I. Root Co., of Ohio, collection of hives, gold medal.

APIARIAN IMPLEMENTS AND SUPPLIES.—E. Kretschmer, gold medal; G. B. Lewis Co., gold medal; Leahy Mfg. Co., silver medal; The A. I. Root Co., gold medal.

BEE BOOKS AND BEE-LITERATURE.—E. Kretschmer, honorable mention.

ALSIKE CLOVER COMB HONEY.—L. G. Clute, of Iowa, bronze medal.

HEART'S-EASE COMB HONEY.—L. D. Stilson, of Nebraska, silver medal; L. G. Clute, bronze medal.

DANDELION COMB HONEY.—L. G. Clute, honorable mention.

ALFALFA COMB HONEY.—E. Kretschmer, silver medal; Hon. G. W. Swink, of Colorado, silver medal; Lovesey & Bouck, of Utah, bronze medal; Bennett & Diesem, of Kansas, bronze medal; I. L. Diesem, of Kansas, bronze medal.

LINDEN COMB HONEY.—Nebraska Commission, silver medal; Douglas County, silver medal; E. Kretschmer, silver medal; L. G. Clute, bronze medal.

SWEET CLOVER COMB HONEY.—Wm. Stolley, of Nebraska, silver medal.

WHITE CLOVER COMB HONEY.—Dr. E. K. Jacques, of Minnesota, silver medal; D. A. Freeman, of Minnesota, silver medal;

Mrs. H. G. Acklin, of Minnesota, silver medal; L. G. Clute, silver medal; E. Kretschmer, silver medal; Lovesy & Bouck, honorable mention.

HONEY IN DIFFERENT STAGES OF GRANULATION.—L. D. Stilson, honorable mention; E. Kretschmer, honorable mention.

SAMPLES OF HONEY.—Aug. C. Davidson, of Nebraska, silver medal; L. D. Stilson, gold medal; State of Minnesota, silver medal.

HEART'S-EASE EXTRACTED HONEY.—Douglas County, silver medal; L. D. Stilson, silver medal.

SWEET CLOVER EXTRACTED HONEY.—Douglas County, silver medal; Wm. Stolley, bronze medal; Nebraska Commission, bronze medal; E. Kretschmer, bronze medal.

WHITE CLOVER EXTRACTED HONEY.—Lovesy & Bouck, bronze medal; G. M. Whitford, of Nebraska, silver medal; E. Kretschmer, silver medal; L. G. Clute, silver medal; Dr. E. K. Jacques, silver medal; J. B. Jardine, of Minnesota, silver medal; H. L. F. Witte, of Minnesota, silver medal; D. A. Freeman, silver medal; Mrs. H. G. Acklin, silver medal; W. J. Stahmann, of Minnesota, bronze medal; Scott LaMont, of Minnesota, bronze medal.

EXTRACTED BUCKWHEAT HONEY.—Douglas County, no recommendation.

ALFALFA EXTRACTED HONEY.—G. W. Swink, silver medal; Lovesy & Bouck, bronze medal; E. Kretschmer, bronze medal; A. G. Forney, of Kansas, honorable mention; Fred H. Glick, of Kansas, bronze medal; Bennett & Diesem, honorable mention; I. L. Diesem, bronze medal; Nebraska Commission, honorable mention.

LINDEN EXTRACTED HONEY.—Nebraska Commission, silver medal; Aug. C. Davidson, bronze medal; L. G. Clute, silver medal; Douglas County, silver medal; Nathan Jones, of Minnesota, bronze medal.

RASPBERRY EXTRACTED HONEY.—Mate Williams, of Minnesota, silver medal.

HONEY IN MARKETABLE SHAPE.—Aug. C. Davidson, bronze medal; Nebraska Commission, bronze medal.

HONEY-SUGAR.—L. D. Stilson, silver medal.

HONEY-PRODUCING PLANTS PREST AND MOUNTED.—Winnie L. Stilson, of Nebraska, gold medal; Douglas County, bronze medal; Cleveland Cross, of Nebraska, bronze medal; Clark E. Bell, of Nebraska, bronze medal.

UNREFINED BEESWAX.—E. Kretschmer, silver medal; Douglas County, honorable mention; L. D. Stilson, bronze medal.

DESIGNS IN BEESWAX.—Mrs. E. Whitcomb, of Nebraska, gold medal; Douglas County, silver medal; Mrs. Mary Segar, of Nebraska, silver medal; Mrs. Della Benson, of Nebraska, silver medal.

REPRODUCTION OF BEE-CULTURE 50 YEARS AGO.—Douglas County, silver medal.

SWEETS IN WHICH HONEY IS MADE TO TAKE THE PLACE OF SUGAR.—Mrs. E. Whitcomb, silver medal; Mrs. Frank J. Preiss, of Nebraska, silver medal.

EXHIBIT OF BEES AND QUEENS IN CAGES.—Nebraska Commission, silver medal; Douglas County, silver medal.

EXHIBIT OF QUEEN-BEES IN CAGES.—E. Kretschmer, honorable mention.

EXPERIMENTAL TEST OF FULL COLONIES OF BEES.—Douglas County, silver medal.

HONEY-VINEGAR.—G. M. Whitford, honorable mention; Douglas County, honorable mention.

METHEGLIN.—Aug. C. Davidson, bronze medal.

NEBRASKA FARMER SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Display of Culinary Products with Honey Instead of Sugar.—Mrs. E. Whitcomb, 1st.

Display of Honey, Supplies, Bees and Queens.—Nebraska Commission, 1st.

Display of Designs in Beeswax.—Mrs. E. Whitcomb, 1st.

Largest and Best Display of Designs in Beeswax.—E. Kretschmer, 1st.

Largest and Best Display of Bees and Queens.—L. D. Stilson, 1st.

Best and Largest Display of Extracted Honey.—Nebraska Commission, 1st.

Best and Largest Display of Comb Honey.—Nebraska Commission, 1st.

Honey-Producing Plants.—Winnie L. Stilson, 1st.

Display of Apiarian Goods and Implements.—A. I. Root Co., 1st.

Display of Honey, Bee-Supplies and Queens.—E. Kretschmer, 1st.

A Correction.—In Mr. Whitney's article on page 690 in the third line from the top of the first column, read "a flush $\frac{1}{4}$ inch" instead of $1\frac{1}{4}$.

White Comb Honey Wanted.—We are in the market for best white comb honey put up in 12 or 24 pound single-tier shipping-cases. We would like it to run about 11 and 22 pounds, respectively. If you have what you think will suit us, please write, saying how much you have, and at what price you will deliver it in Chicago. Address, George W. York & Co., 118 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.



MR. S. T. PETTIT, of Ontario, Canada, wrote us Oct. 29:

"DEAR BRO. YORK:—The 'Old Reliable' has slipped a cog somehow. The last two numbers have failed to reach me, and I am all out of joint. It seems like only last week since I put my bees into the cellar last year, and now in a few days more they go in again. How time flies!"

THE MODERN FARMER AND BUSY BEE is what Editor Emerson Taylor Abbott now calls his paper. He has also changed it to a weekly, size $11 \times 15\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and 16 pages, raising the subscription price to \$1.00 a year. It is a fine-looking, general agricultural newspaper now, and deserves great success. Address for free sample copy, The Modern Farmer and Busy Bee, 319 Felix St., St. Joseph, Mo.

MR. O. O. POPPLETON, of Dade Co., Fla., who has lived in Cuba, and for years in Florida, had a long article in the Florida Farmer and Fruit-Grower, for Sept. 10, entitled, "Influence of the Coming Americanization of Cuba on Orange Growing and Trucking in Florida." The farm paper named is published in Jacksonville, Fla. Those interested can perhaps get a copy of it by sending say two 2-cent stamps to the name and address as given.

MR. N. E. FRANCE, State Inspector of Apiaries in Wisconsin, has written Secretary Stone that he expects to be at the meeting of the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association in Springfield next week—Nov. 16 and 17—in the State House. Mr. France will help in securing, or advise how to secure, a foul brood law in Illinois similar to that in Wisconsin. There should be a large attendance at the Springfield meeting. One and a third fare for round trip on all railroads.

EDITOR LEAHY, in his October Progressive Bee-Keeper, speaks thus of the fall season and future prospects:

"Owing to the prevalence of fall rains and continuous warm weather, vegetation has a strong growth, and the fall bloom is immense. Bees will go into winter quarters with plenty of stores, and of a good quality. All this bespeaks for successful wintering of the bees in this locality, and points to a good crop for 1899."

MR. AND MRS. THOS. W. COWAN, of England, will have the sympathy of all the bee-keepers in the world when the latter learn of the great affliction that our friends across the Atlantic have met with. Our first intimation of their irreparable loss we received from reading this paragraph in the British Bee Journal for Oct. 20, which is just received:

"With the most profound sorrow we have to announce the sad news that Miss H. M. Cowan, the eldest daughter, and Mr. Herbert F. Cowan, the second son, of our senior editor, were passengers on board the ill-fated Atlantic Liner, 'Mohagan,' wrecked off the Cornish coast on Friday last, and that the lives of both were lost."

HON. E. WHITCOMB, Superintendent of the Apiarian Department of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, wrote us Nov. 3:

FRIEND YORK:—To-day I am in receipt of a fine chair, to which was attached a note reading as follows:

Please accept this chair as a mark of esteem which we hold for your many kind favors while Superintendent of the Apiary Building.

L. D. STILSON. E. KRETCHMER,
G. M. WHITFORD. AUG. C. DAVIDSON,
MRS. F. J. PREISS.

Of course, I value this chair on account of the circumstances under which it was presented, as well as the particular friends and co-workers who presented it.

We are getting the Apiary Building pretty well cleared out, and I will be away and at home early next week.

Your friend, E. WHITCOMB.

As all know, the Trans-Mississippi Exposition closed Nov. 1, after a five months' run. Mr. Whitcomb can now rest at home in that nice, new chair, and think about his summer's work. He deserves an opportunity to sit down, and also a good chair to sit in.



First Bees Imported into Australia, according to information given in Australian Bee-Bulletin, were brought from England to Sydney in 1824.

Weight of Bees.—Berlepsch estimated 5,600 bees to the pound, when the bees were not filled with honey. Franz Ebster gives in Leipz. Bztg. as a result of his counting, 3,030 as the number of bees in a pound when the bees are filled for swarming.

A Proposed Remedy for Stings.—A woman was stung in the throat by a wasp which she had swallowed with some jam. Salt was promptly applied inwardly both alone and in mixture with vinegar, and also rubbed on outwardly, and this in all probability saved her life.—Gardeners' Chronicle.

Long-Ideal Hives are discust in the Australian Bee-Bulletin. Evidently they are the same as the long-idea hives on this side the globe. In this country they were named long-idea hives because the long idea was involved in their construction. In Australia the letter "l" was added to the name either through a mistake, or else because they were considered the ideal hive, and long as well.

Accuracy, especially for beginners, is the theme of J. E. Crane in the Bee-Keepers' Review. If you have hives made at mills near by, make out a bill of pieces, and make an agreement that every piece shall be of well-seasoned lumber without the variation of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, or better still, $1/16$. Make frames square, not even a little diamond shape. Top-bars not light enough to sag. Spaces around the frames exact. Foundation in the center of the frame, and hives accurately leveled so the combs will be in the center of frame when finished. Sections, cartons, and packing-cases, especially if made by differ-

ent firms, must be exact, otherwise sections may not go into cartons, or else cartons may not go into shipping-cases. Be accurate also in your knowledge, and do not think that bees will not use brood four days old to rear poor queens, or that a colony will never rear a queen in ten days after being made queenless.

Two Communities with One Queen.—A weak and a strong colony were united. A subsequent visit showed two distinct clusters, one having brood in all stages but no eggs, the other having brood, eggs and queen. A few days later the conditions were changed, the queen and eggs being in the other cluster. A distinct separation between the two clusters was formed by a quantity of freshly-stored pollen.—Schweiz. Bztg.

Strong vs. Weak Colonies for Honey.—Editor Hutchinson, in the Bee-Keepers' Review, agrees to the possibility of Dr. Miller's correctness when he says a large colony consumes less honey in a year in proportion to the number of bees than a small one, but refuses to believe that a large colony stores more in proportion to the number of bees than a small one, and calls for testimony on both sides. If that subject gets a thorough shaking up, both men will probably get some new light. Good topic to discuss.

Shirking the Tariff on Honey.—A tariff on imported honey helps to protect German bee-keepers. Living bees are admitted free. Thousands of colonies are ostensibly sent in from Holland free. A very few bees in a hive heavy with honey will serve to secure free admission, and thus much honey crosses the border without being taxed. Herr Reepen proposes that an effort be made to have a ruling that living bees be admitted free only when hives, bees and all do not exceed in weight 33 pounds.

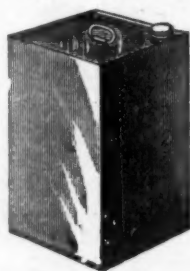
Section-Cleaners.—J. A. Golden having said that L. A. Aspinwall's objection to belt cleaners was probably without having tried them, Mr. Aspinwall replies in the Bee-Keepers' Review that the failure of a disk, through whirling small particles of propolis into the honey, was sufficient to convince him the belt would not do. He thinks it may do by holding one edge of the section at a time on the belt, but that would be too slow work. With his improved cleaner he cleans more than 150 sections an hour.

BEST EXTRACTED HONEY FOR SALE

ALL IN 60-POUND TIN CANS.

ALFALFA HONEY

This is the famous white extracted honey gathered in the great Alfalfa regions of the Central West. It is a splendid honey, and nearly everybody who cares to eat honey at all can't get enough of the Alfalfa extracted.



BASSWOOD HONEY

This is the well-known light-colored honey gathered from the rich, nectar-laden basswood blossoms in Wisconsin. It has a stronger flavor than Alfalfa, and is greatly preferred by those who like a distinct flavor in their honey.

PRICES OF EITHER ALFALFA OR BASSWOOD HONEY:

A sample of either, by mail, 8 cents; samples of both, 15 cents—to pay for package and postage. By freight—One 60-pound can, 8 cents a pound; 2 cans, $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; 4 or more cans, $7\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound. Cash must accompany each order. If ordering two or more cans you can have half of each kind of honey, if you so desire. This honey is all

Absolutely Pure Bees' Honey.....

the finest of their kinds produced in this country.



We would suggest that those bee-keepers who did not produce any honey for their home demand this year, just order some of the above, and sell it. And others, who want to earn some money, can get this honey and work up a demand for it almost anywhere. The pamphlet, "HONEY AS FOOD," will be a great help in creating customers for honey. See prices on another page.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., - 118 Michigan St., CHICAGO, ILL.

To Our Regular Subscribers—Now for New Readers!

6 Great 50-cent Offers—Each One Free!!

On this page you will find six splendid premium offers, and we will mail your choice of any one of them for sending us \$1.00 for **just one New subscriber** for 1899—and we will throw in the last three months of this year's Bee Journal free besides to each new subscriber you send on these offers. That makes 15 months of the Bee Journal to the new subscriber. Or, for sending us **4 New subscribers**, as above, we will mail the sender all of the 6 great 50-cent offers.

JUST READ WHAT THEY ARE:

Offer No. 1.—Samantha at Saratoga.

100,000 Sold at \$2.50 per copy.

This is indeed a feast of fun, by the only peer of Mark Twain's humor—**JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE** (Marietta Holley.)

Read this Extract from the Book:

And right here, let me insert this one word of wisdom for the special comfort of my sect, and yet it is one that may well be laid to heart by the more opposite one. If your pardner gets restless and oneasy and muddin' cross, as pardners will be anon or even oftener—start them off on a tower. A tower will in 9 cases out of 10 lift 'em out of their oneasiness, their restlessness and their crossness.

Why I have known a short tower to Slab City or Loontown act like a charm on my pardner, when crossness wuz in his mean and snappishness wuz present with him. I have known him to set off with the mean of a lion and come back with the liniment of a lamb.

And jest the prospect of a tower ahead is a great help to a woman in rulin' and keepin' a pardner straight. Somehow jest the thought of a tower sort of lifts him up in mind, and happifys him, and makes him easier to quell, and pardners must be quelled at times, else there would be no livin' with 'em.

She takes off FOLLIES, FLIRTATIONS, LOW-NECKED DRESSING, DUDES, PUG DOGS, TOBOGGANING, ETC.

Opinions of Noted Critics:

"Exceedingly amusing."—Rose E. Cleveland. "Delicious Humor."—Will Carleton. "So excruciatingly funny, we had to sit back and laugh until the tears came."—Witness. "Unquestionably her best."—Detroit Free Press. "Bitterest satire, coated with the sweetest of exhilarating fun."—Bishop Newman.

Nicely bound in paper, fully illustrated, printed from new type and on fine paper. 370 pages. Postpaid, 50 cents.

Offer No. 2.—New Waldorf Cook-Book.

Over 1,000 of the very best up-to-date recipes for every conceivable variety required in the kitchen and other departments of house-keeping, by **Mrs. Anne Clarke**, the distinguished student and instructor in culinary science, assisted by many of the most successful house-keepers in various parts of Europe and America. It gives the latest and best methods for economy and luxury at home. Just the book for the housewife or daughter. Has had an enormous sale at \$2.00 a copy. 380 pages; paper bound; postpaid, 50 cents.

Offer No. 3.—Cattle, Sheep and Swine Book.

Fully Illustrated—300,000 sold at \$3.00 a copy.

This great work gives all the information concerning the various Breeds and their Characteristics, Breaking, Training, Sheltering, Buying, Selling, Profitable Use, and General Care; embracing all the Diseases to which they are subject—the Causes, How to Know and What to Do given in plain, simple language, but scientifically correct; and with Directions that are Easily Understood, Easily Applied, and Remedies that are within the Reach of the People; giving also the Most Approved and Humane Methods for the Care of Stock, the Prevention of Disease, and Restoration to Health. Written by Dr. Manning.

Every farmer wants this great book. 390 pages, paper bound. Postpaid, 50 cents.

Offer No. 4.—Gleason's Horse-Book.

By Prof. Oscar R. Gleason.

This is the only complete and authorized work by America's king of horse trainers, renowned throughout America and recognized by the United States Government as the most expert and successful horseman of the age. The whole work comprising His-

tory, Breeding, Training, Breaking, Buying, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, Doctoring, Telling Age, and General Care of the Horse. You will know all about a horse after you have read it. No one can fool you on the age of a horse when you have this book. 416 pages, bound in paper, with 173 striking illustrations produced under the direction of the United States Government Veterinary Surgeon. In this book Prof. Gleason has given to the world for the first time his most wonderful methods of training and treating horses. 100,000 sold at \$3.00 each. Our price, postpaid, 50 cents.

Offer No. 5.—Music, \$5 for 50 cents.

Four pieces New Sheet Music, which sell at music stores at 50 cents each—\$2.00; Three years' membership in the World's Musical Association (regular price \$1.00 a year), \$3.00. Total, \$5.00. We offer the whole thing at 50 cents.

The four new pieces of sheet music are the very latest hits of this year; are regular sheet music size and quality, but the title pages are a new style of art, viz: Illuminated Chromatic designs in five brilliant colors.

THE SONG TITLES ARE:

"**Do Your Honey Do.**" by THEO. METZ, author of "A Hot time in the Old Town To-night." This latter piece, said to be his best, is creating a great stir, and becoming immensely popular everywhere.

"**Queen of the Bicycle Girls.**" by the celebrated composer, OTTO LANGEY, by far the most charming Bicycle Song yet issued.

"**Blossoms from Over the Sea.**" by the distinguished composer, J. P. SKELLY, a very beautiful Sentimental Song.

"**He's Just Like All the Men.**" by the renowned composer, EASTBURN. Wonderfully pleasing to the Ladies.

The World's Musical Association is an organization having special advantageous relations with the leading music publishers of this country and Europe, and being an enormous purchaser. It is enabled to supply to its members (and will do so) any music desired (at any time within the term of their membership), at such wholesale prices as are usually granted only to very large dealers.

Offer No. 6.—The Poultry-Keeper Illustrators.

The four "Poultry-Keeper Illustrators" are the greatest books on poultry subjects ever issued, and are a veritable poultry dictionary, covering the ground so completely that, having these four books, one needs scarcely anything more except "grit" to become a successful poultry-raiser. You cannot get such other books in the whole world, not even for \$50 each, for they do not exist. Were they given in another form and elaborate binding and colored cuts you might think them easily worth \$5 each, but what you want is not elegant printing, and in these we give you the value in information that you can make use of. They have cost much in labor and cash, but you get all this value for almost nothing. We mail the 4 Illustrators for 50 cents.

Illustrator No. 1.—Poultry Houses, Incubators, Brooders, Coops, etc., 25 cents.

Illustrator No. 2.—Artificial Incubation, Raising Chicks, Testing Eggs, etc., 25 cents.

Illustrator No. 3.—Poultry Diseases, Lice, Grapes, Moulting, Egg Eating, etc., 25 cents.

Illustrator No. 4.—Judging Fowls, Description of Breeds, Mating, etc., 25 cents.

Those offers ought to bring us in at least 2,000 new readers during this month and next. You could send in your own renewal for 1899 at the same time you send in a new subscriber, if you wish. If you do, you can select any one of the above offers free for yourself, provided you send at least **two New subscribers** at the same time. That would give you your choice of **three** of the offers—by sending your own renewal for 1899, and two new subscribers (\$3.00 in all).

Address, **GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Michigan St., CHICAGO, ILL.**

BEES, HONEY, MONEY

Queens for Business.
Supplies at Bottom Prices.

"Bee-Keeping for Beginners," price 50 cents, imparts the instruction. Price-List free.

J. P. H. BROWN, Augusta, Ga.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



HATCH CHICKENS

BY STEAM—with the simple, perfect, self-regulating EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR.

Thousands in successful operation.

Lowest priced 1st-class hatchery made.

GEO. H. STAHL, 114 to 122 S. 6th St., Quincy, Ill.

44A201 Please mention the Bee Journal.



SEE THAT WINK!

Bee - Supplies! ROOT'S GOODS at Root's Prices.

Pouder's Honey - Jars, and every thing used by bee-keepers. Prompt service, low freight rate. Cat-

free. Walter S. Pouder, 512 Mass. Ave., INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

SUCCESSFUL INCUBATORS.



Hot Air or Hot Water.

A standard machine for hatch-

ing strong, healthy chicks—self regulating, patent egg turning

trays, drying room under trays, non-explosive lamp—these are a

few of its good points. Our 148 p. catalogue gives prices and descrip-

tion, also pointers on poultry buildings, etc., mailed for 6c stamps. Write for it now.

DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO., Box 78, Des Moines, Iowa.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

BEE-KEEPERS! Let me send you my 64-page Catalog for 1898

J. M. Jenkins, Wetumpka, Ala.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



Buy Your Sections Now

while we offer them at a **LARGE DISCOUNT**, having added to our plant one of the most complete one-piece section machines, enabling us to turn out the most beautiful sections on the market. By sending us a list of Supplies wanted we can save you \$\$\$.

R. H. SCHMIDT & CO., Box 187, SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

GET MORE EGGS. How?

Feed the hens on green cut bone. They will lay double the eggs right in the middle of the winter, when eggs are worth most money.

DANDY Green Bone Cutters

with or without gear are the best machines for preparing bone for fowls. Cut fast, turn easy.

Catalogue and prices free.

STRATTON & OSBORNE

Box 21, Erie, Pa.

43D36 Please mention the Bee Journal.

PATENT WIRED COMB FOUNDATION

Has No Sag in Brood-Frames

Thin Flat-Bottom Foundation

Has No Fishbone in the Surplus Honey.

Being the cleanest is usually worked the quickest of any Foundation made.

J. A. VAN DEUSEN,

Sole Manufacturer,

Sprout Brook Montgomery Co., N. Y.

The A. I. Root Co.'s Goods Wholesale.

Including their discounts for Goods wanted for use another season. It will pay you to send me list of Goods wanted.

M. H. HUNT

Cash for Beeswax. BELL BRANCH, MICH.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

GENERAL ITEMS

Keeping Bees in Idaho.

I started a year ago June 10, then buying one swarm of bees—natural one—which I put into a new hive. That season I took 135 pounds of honey from it, and made two more colonies by dividing. I thought that pretty good, so I bought three more colonies in the fall, and took them through the winter all right. They were doing well in the spring, so I divided them, and out of the five colonies I increased to 12. After they were all filled up with comb and honey, I extracted, and up to Aug. 12 I took 975 pounds of honey. They have all done well since except two, which were rather weak from some cause or other, and in the latter part of September the yellow jackets worked on them so extensively that I don't think those two will live through the winter.

This section is excellent for bee-keeping, if attended to properly, but the only objection I have is, the season is so short. I have given this part of the country a genuine trial on bee-culture, and have concluded to go into it pretty extensively.

JOSEPH E. MORGAN.

Fremont Co., Idaho, Oct. 27.

From One Nucleus.

Starting with one nucleus (the freshest having taken away a small apiary a year or two previous), I had increased them the second year to three colonies, and obtained 170 pounds of section honey; the next year, to nine colonies and 275 pounds of section honey; the next year 12 colonies and 500 pounds of section honey; this year 13 colonies and 200 pounds of section honey. With the exception of one queen and a little foundation there has been no outside help given them.

This apiary is situated in the city surrounded mostly by commons, with Presque Isle Bay on the North. Nearly the whole crop of honey has been from sweet clover.

Commencing at the time the American Bee Journal was made into a weekly (1881), I have been a subscriber the greater portion of the time since.

IRWIN THOMPSON.

Erie Co., Pa., Oct. 31.

Bees Did Fairly Well.

My bees did fairly well the past season, and have from 30 to 40 pounds each, to the colony, to go into the cellar with.

The American Bee Journal is well worth the price of subscription, and has been a great help to me.

ALBERT G. PALMER.

Otsego Co., N. Y., Oct. 31.

Bees Did Reasonably Well.

Bees in Southeastern Nebraska did reasonably well the past season—much better than we anticipated after the season commenced. While we have not secured a large yield of honey, it is of fine quality, and the bees go into winter quarters in much better condition than for many years. We will have no honey to ship, but plenty for our home markets.

J. L. GANDY.

Richardson Co., Neb., Oct. 27.

Three Seasons' Reports.

I purchased about 13 colonies of bees (mostly hybrids, but a few being the native blacks), in the spring of 1896. I moved them nine miles to my home at night. They swarmed that season, and in the fall, after losing about two colonies by death of the queens, I had 25 colonies left, 24 being quite strong, and one only four combs of bees, which lived until April and then died. This is the only one I lost, and I took off 435 pounds of comb and extracted honey.

In 1897, from 24 colonies I had an increase

Sweet Clover

And Several Other Clover Seeds.

We have made arrangements so that we can furnish seed of several of the Clovers by freight or express, at the following prices, cash with order:

	5lb	10lb	25lb	50lb
Sweet Clover	.60	\$1.00	\$2.25	\$4.00
Alsike Clover	.70	1.25	3.00	5.75
White Clover	.80	1.40	3.00	5.75
Alfalfa Clover	.80	1.00	2.25	4.00
Crimson Clover	.55	.90	2.00	3.50

Prices subject to market changes.

Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, wanted by freight.

Your orders are solicited.

GEO. W. YORK & CO., 118 Mich. St., Chicago.



ONE MAN WITH THE UNION COMBINATION SAW

Can do the work of four men using hand tools, in Ripping, Cutting-off, Milling, Gaining, Grooving, Edging-up, Jointing Stuff, etc. Full Line of Root and Hand Power Machinery Sold on Trial. Catalogue Free.

SENECA FALLS MFG. CO.,

46 Water St.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y.

HORSE-HIGH

Laying aside all speculation these remain as the best of a perfect fence. Our Duplex Automatic Machine makes just such a fence in 100 styles at the rate of sixty rods per day, at a cost for wire of only

BULL-STRONG

18c. for a good farm fence; 19c. for poultry fence; 19c. for a rabbit-proof fence and 12c. for a good hog fence. We will sell you plain, coiled spring or barb wire direct at wholesale prices. Get our catalogue before buying.

Kittelman Bros., Box 138, Ridgeville, Ind.

PIG-TIGHT

45D1f Please mention the Bee Journal.

You Can Learn Shorthand at Home

by our perfected method of giving lessons by mail. Easiest, simplest system. Send stamp for particulars.

Eclectic Shorthand College,

94 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

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D. F. HAYMES, Manager.

COMB FOUNDATION Wholesale and Retail.

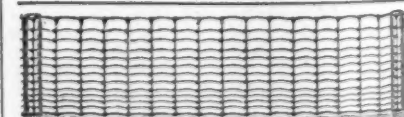
Working Wax into Foundation A Specialty.

Hives, Sections, and a full line of Supplies. The best of everything. Write for Catalog, with prices, and samples of Foundation and Sections.

BEESWAX always wanted for cash or trade.

GUS DITTMER,

AUGUSTA, WIS.



Don't Shovel Snow

all winter from the lane, but buy Page Fence and have a clear track. No drifts behind our Winter Styles. Ask for prices.

Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Adrian, Mich.

The Bee-Keeper's Guide

This 15th and latest edition of Prof. Cook's magnificent book of 460 pages, in neat and substantial cloth binding, we propose to give away to our present subscribers, for the work of getting new subscribers for the American Bee Journal.

A description of the book here is quite unnecessary—it is simply the most complete scientific and practical bee-book published to-day. Fully illustrated, and all written in the most fascinating style. The author is also too well-known to the whole bee-world to require any introduction. No bee-keeper is fully equipped, or his library complete, without "THE BEE-KEEPER'S GUIDE."

Given For 2 New Subscribers.

The following offer is made to PRESENT subscribers only, and no premium is also given to the two new subscribers—simply the Bee Journal for one year:

Send us Two New Subscribers to the Bee Journal (with \$2.00), and we will mail you a copy of Prof. Cook's book FREE as a premium. Prof. Cook's book alone sent for \$1.25, or we club it with the Bee Journal for a year—both together for only \$1.75. But surely anybody can get only 2 new subscribers to the Bee Journal for a year, and thus get the book as a premium. Let everybody try for it! Will you have one?

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.



SAVE MONEY AND FEED BY BUYING AND USING OUR

It is low priced, not cheap. Made from the best of cast gray iron with 14 oz. galvanized steel boiler to hold 20 gals. Just the thing for cooking feed for stock, pigs or poultry and heat water for scalding. Good but of much larger capacity. 25 to 100 gals. We will be glad to quote prices on inquiry. Do not buy until you get our free descriptive circulars. Better write for them at once.

RELIABLE INCUBATOR AND BROODER CO.
Box B2, Quincy, Illinois.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

\$5.00
FARMER'S
FEED
COOKERS

Page & Lyon Mfg. Co. New London, Wisconsin,

Operates two sawmills that cut, annually, eight million feet of lumber, thus securing the best lumber at the lowest price for the manufacture of

Bee-Keepers' Supplies.

They have also one **One of the Largest Factories** and the latest and most-improved machinery for the manufacture of

Bee-Hives, Sections, Etc.,

that there is in the State. The material is cut from patterns, by machinery, and is absolutely accurate. For Sections, the **clearest and whitest Basswood** is used, and they are polished on both sides. Nearness to Pine and Basswood forests, and possession of mills and factory equip't with best machinery, all combine to enable this firm to furnish the

Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.

Send for Circular and see the Prices on a Full Line of Supplies.

Please mention the American Bee Journal.

7Att



The Ram's Horn...

Is an Independent Weekly Paper of 20 pages—

each page somewhat larger than those of the Bee Journal. The subscription price is \$1.50 a year. It is one of the brightest and best publications of the present day. Its "Platform" is: 1. The Primitive Gospel. 2. The Union of Christendom. 3. Equal Purity—Equal Suffrage. 4. The Sabbath for Man. 5. The Saloon Must Go. Motto: "Have Faith in God."

We will mail you a sample copy of the Ram's Horn upon receipt of a two-cent stamp.

OUR LIBERAL OFFER:

We wish to make our PRESENT subscribers to the Bee Journal a generous offer in connection with the Ram's Horn. viz: Send us **TWO NEW** subscribers for the American Bee Journal for one year (with \$2.00), and we will see that the Ram's Horn is mailed you free for one year as a premium.

Or, send us \$2.00 and we will mail to you the Ram's Horn and the American Bee Journal, both for one year.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,

118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL

See Honey Offer on page 714.

of seven colonies, 1,400 pounds of comb honey, and 800 pounds of extracted.

In the spring of 1898 I rented 31 colonies of bees for the half, and moved them a half mile. In April seven colonies died, so we had only 24 left—the same as last year. We have taken from the hives about 1,000 pounds of honey this year, mostly comb, and have 36 colonies in good condition for winter.

I use nothing but the 10-frame chaff hive, and think these are good, as I winter my bees on the summer stands.

I lost four queens in July, so I purchased Italians to replace them, and then thinking my bees were "running out," I bought in all 15 Italian queens, which I introduced, and I am very much pleased with them.

We get 20 cents a pound for comb honey, or \$1.00 for six pounds. It sells as well as other farm produce.

S. D. BARDIN.

Berkshire Co., Mass., Oct. 31.

Worst Year of All.

I started with 25 colonies last spring, and bought \$40 worth of hives and fixtures, and got about 100 pounds of comb honey this season, which is dark and not fit to put on the market. I have kept bees a good many years, and this is the worst year of all. I will take good care of my bees this winter, and will not let them starve. I hope they will pay next year.

F. McBRIDE.

Hardin Co., Ohio, Oct. 31.

Dark Honey Crop.

We had a good crop of dark honey this year, but no white honey. The linden bloomed full but secreted no nectar. Bees are in good condition for winter. I have 83 colonies, and will winter them on the summer stands. There is not much risk to run here in wintering bees, if they have plenty of stores. I never saw so much honey-dew as there was here the past summer, and the bees gathered lots of it; it was pleasant to taste, and thick, but dark.

A. J. McBRIDE.

Watauga Co., N. C., Oct. 24.

A Queen-Breeder's Reply.

Being one of the American Bee Journal's advertisers, I hope it will allow me space to make some remarks concerning a communication from J. Hambly, beginning on page 636. It is not with the intention of getting free advertising, for it is not worth much at this season of the year, and will be forgotten ere the next season opens, but in justice to myself, as every reader who noticed my advertisement could say, as did Mr. Henry Swarting, Jr., of New York, in a communication sent as soon as Mr. Hambly's letter appeared: "It looks to me as if he sent that job at you."

During my whole experience in selling queens I have had to contend with only a few of the pessimistic class, and I guess every queen-breeder occasionally gets an order that brings forth a smile, and enables him to read the man as well as the order. The majority leave it to one's honor in filling their orders, knowing that the success of the breeder depends upon his sending out what is advertised; while others will try to secure a special selection by stating that they have ordered sample queens from a certain number of noted breeders and will patronize the one sending the best. No one expects to hear from such a person again, unless it is in the shape of a complaint.

Like Mr. Hambly, some will ask before ordering, whether one's queens are reared to sell or for business, and invariably get the reply, "for both."

For the close observer, Mr. Hambly tells too much in his letter of complaint. He says:

"A cold spell came in April, and they dwindled considerably, and six lost their queens....I sent to five different States this season for queens, and was deceived in nearly every one....I got good queens from some breeders."

Mr. Hambly should have said, in justice

26c Cash Paid for Beeswax.

This is a good time to send in your Beeswax. We are paying **26 cents a pound — CASH** — upon its receipt. Now, if you want the money **PROMPTLY**, send us your Beeswax. Impure wax not taken at any price. Address as follows, very plainly,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,
118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.



IF you would like to see a picture and description of the finest honey-plant in the world, get the Bee-Keepers Review for July and September.

IF you would like to know where to find the best honey-location, to see it described with pen and picture, read the September Review.

IF you are interested in knowing the methods of our best queen-breeders, and would enjoy seeing some fine engravings upon the subject of queen rearing, one of them a double-page picture, get the Review for August.

IF you would like to learn how to so group and arrange your hives that they will occupy but little space, and yet give to each hive a distinctive location, see the article and diagram on this subject in the August Review.

IF you are interested in knowing what is going on among bee-keepers across the ocean, read "Notes from Foreign Bee Journals," in the Bee-keepers' Review.

IF you wish to see pointed out the errors and fallacious ideas that creep into current apicultural literature, get the Review and note the courage and ability with which Mr. R. L. Taylor conducts the Department of Criticism.

IF you wish a bright, clean, clear-cut, sprightly, beautiful, illustrated, go-a-head, up-to-date, really helpful, useful bee journal, subscribe for the Bee-keepers' Review.

IF you are not now a subscriber, send me \$1.00, and I will send you 12 back numbers, the Review from the time your subscription is received to the end of 1898, and then for all of 1899. The sooner you subscribe the more you get.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Flint, Mich.
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to the breeders of "five different States," whether the one sent by me on May 18, soon after the considerable dwindling, was the only one that merited the honor of being put "in a strong colony" which necessitated the dethroning of one of his very best, as all had dwindled, and the others introduced to those so reduced in numbers as to become queenless; or, whether all were put in strong colonies after the freeze and dwindling. A man that cannot buy queens in "five different States" without being "deceived in nearly every one," but has stock that will build up after spring dwindling, and store quite a lot of honey considering the dry summer, should offer queens for sale.

If he bought queens for his dwindled queenless colonies in May, expecting them to build up and give a surplus, he should have said so, and no breeder of sufficient intelligence to be worthy of the name would have promised him satisfaction.

I am in sympathy with Mr. Hambly, and will return to him the price paid for the queen, if he will ask for it. He did not give me the chance to right matters, that he did the breeder of New York.

Furthermore, if any of my patrons think I failed to "toe the mark," and will state the facts in a gentlemanly, business-like manner, satisfaction will be given.

The difference in the price of tested and untested queens would indicate that no breeder would claim that every untested queen is first-class; and I have not learned how to tell about a tested one kept in a small nucleus, except in size of queen and color of progeny, as one has to be kept in a full, strong colony to be able to judge of her prolificness; and all practical apiarists know that some fine-looking queens reared in the natural way are worthless.

I am ready to join the American Bee Journal in exposing all frauds, and it can get assistance from the National Queen-Breeders' Union in exposing all crookedness obtainable concerning both queen-breeder and buyer.

W. H. PRIDGEN.
Warren Co., N. C., Oct. 17.

Very Good Season.

The past year has been very good with me, but not quite so good as last year, but I think it is partly my fault, as I transferred all my bees (32 colonies) in the spring to 10-frame hives, then increased them to 55, and extracted 7,200 pounds this season. In September I tried rearing queens, *a la* Doolittle, with splendid success, for I got 10 out of 12, and increased to 72 good colonies. I attended to 22 colonies for another man for the half, and got 3,200 pounds comb honey, or 1,100 pounds for my share.

Without any bragging, the American Bee Journal has been worth \$25.00 a year to me.

W. A. MOORE.
Salt Lake Co., Utah, Oct. 26.

Why Do Italians Store Best Honey?

On page 646, appears the discussion between Mr. Hart and Mr. Bevins again. The matter in question, if I do not mistake, is, Why do Italian bees store a better quality of honey than do the blacks, both having access to the same source? To me this seems to be an important question, and should not be ignored, for with me it is a settled question that the Italians do store better honey than do the blacks, both having access to the same sources—not to the same source only, for in this locality bees seldom work on only the one source at one time, and under such conditions the Italians store better honey than do the blacks. Now, is not that alone interesting enough to cause the question Why?

I do not know why, but would like to ask Mr. Bevins if he is able to tell why. Is it because the lighter honey they gather is not so sweet as is the darker? or, is it the blacks are more fond of pollen than the Italians, hence gather the darker honey which has more floating pollen in it? or, is it because the blacks have longer tongues than the Italians, and after the light honey which was easy to get has been taken by

both the Italians and blacks, the blacks keep on gathering the darker, which is now at the very bottom of flow-r-cups, and mix it with the lighter already stored, hence makes the whole look darker?

Still more interesting would be the case should the Italian bees gather lighter honey from one and the same source only, than do the blacks. This of course I do not know, but suppose there is some one who does know, and is willing to tell us all about it; then let us who do not know listen to him while, and if he gives sufficient proof that what he says is true, let us thank him for his kindness; and if he gives us theories based on sound reasoning, let us criticise his theories in such a manner that we may be benefited by them.

AUGUST C. F. BARTZ.

Chippewa Co., Wis.

Busy Extracting.

Bees have done well here this season, which has been the best for surplus honey since 1895. I am too busy extracting to write more this time.

T. H. WAALKER.

Clarke Co., Wash., Oct. 24.

Prefers T Tins.

My honey crop was about 25 pounds to the colony. I am using T tins, and would not have pattern-slats, or section-holders.

J. LESLIE DUNHAM.

Marshall Co., Ill., Oct. 28.

Convention Notices.

Colorado.—The Colorado State Bee Keepers' Association will hold their annual convention Nov. 30 and Dec. 1 and 2, 1898, in the State Capitol Building, Denver. The Horticulturists meet Nov. 28, 29 and 30, our first day being their last. This arrangement will give members of both a chance to attend the other's meeting and discuss common interests. R. T. Aikin, Pres., Loveland, Col. F. RAUCHFUSS, Sec., Elyria, Col.

Ontario.—The annual meeting of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in Guelph, Dec. 6, 7 and 8, 1898. Owing to the Guelph Fat Stock Show, the Guelph Poultry and Pet Stock Show, and the Experimental Union meeting on the same dates, there will be a large meeting of bee-keepers, and each association will be a help to the other, as many are interested in all the different meetings. All are cordially invited to attend the meetings. W. COUSE, Sec. Streetville, Ont.

Illinois.—The Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its 8th annual meeting at the State House in Springfield, Nov. 16 and 17, 1898. We will have the advantage of one fare and a third for the round trip—open rate—along with the Odd Fellows, whose meeting is the third Tuesday of November. Our Association has been petitioned by the Northern Illinois Bee-Keepers' Association to take the proper steps to secure the same foul brood law for our State as that of Wisconsin. Excellent board is secured at 25 cents per meal and lodgings just as reasonable. The one dollar for membership fee also entitles you to the American Bee Journal for one year. Bradfordton, Ill. JAS. A. STONE, Sec.

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Address, **GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.**

HONEY and BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago, Oct. 18.—Fancy grades of white comb honey sell freely at 13c, with good grades from 11 to 12½c, according to finish; ambers bring 8 to 10c, with dark mixt and unclean, 7 to 8c. Extracted, white, 6 to 7c; ambers, 5 to 6c; buckwheat, 5c. Beeswax, 26 to 27c.

The market is active and nearly all consignments are sold soon after arrival.

R. A. BURNETT & Co.

San Francisco, Oct. 26.—White comb, 9½ to 10½c; amber, 7½ to 8c. Extracted, white, 8½ to 7½c; light amber, 6 to 6½c. Beeswax, 24 to 27c.

There are no changes to record in quotations, but market is firm at the ruling figures. Stocks are light, particularly of choice extracted. A shipment of 300 cases went forward the past week by sailing vessel for Liverpool.

St. Louis, Sept. 9.—Fancy white comb, 12 to 12½c; A No. 1 white, 10 to 11c; No. 1 white, 9 to 10c; dark and partially filled from 5 to 8c, as to quality. Extracted in cases, No. 1 white, 6 to 6½c; No. 2, 5½c; amber, 5c; in barrels, No. 1 white, 5½c; amber, 4½ to 5c; dark, 4 to 4½c. Choice Beeswax, prime, 24c; choice, 24½c. At present there is a good demand for honey.

WESTCOTT COM. CO.

Kansas City, Sept. 9.—Fancy white comb, 12 to 13c; No. 1, 11 to 12c; amber, 10 to 11c. Extracted, white, 5½ to 6c; amber, 5 to 5½c; dark, 4½ to 5c. Beeswax, 22 to 25c.

The receipts of comb honey are larger.

C. C. CLEMONS & Co.

Boston, Sept. 30.—Our honey market shows a decided firmer tone since our last. A few sales have been made at 15c for an extra fancy lot, while almost all sales ranging from A No. 1 to fancy now are made at 14c, while occasionally, something a little off, will bring as low as 12½ to 13c. We do not look to see any lower prices.

Extracted, Florida, in barrels, mostly 6c to 7c, with a good demand. Beeswax, slow sale at 26c for best.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

Indianapolis, Oct. 3.—Fancy white comb honey, 12 to 12½c; No. 1, 10 to 11c. Demand fairly good. Tar-colored comb honey, 8 to 9c, with almost no demand. Clover and basswood extracted honey, 6½ to 7c. Beeswax, 25 to 27c.

WALTER S. POWDER.

Milwaukee, Oct. 18.—Fancy 1 pound, 12½ to 13c; A No. 1, 12 to 12½c; No. 1, 11 to 12c; No. 2, 10 to 10½c; mixt, amber and dark, 8 to 9c. Extracted, white, in barrels, kegs and pails, 6½ to 7c; dark, 5 to 5½c. Beeswax, 26 to 27c.

This market is in good condition for the best grades of honey, either comb or extracted. The receipts of the new crop are very fair, and some of very nice quality. The demand has been and continues to be very good, and values are firm on fancy grades and straight, uniform packing.

A. V. BISHOP & Co.

Buffalo, Oct. 20.—This market is much improved in demand on all grades. Strictly fancy 1-pound comb, 13 to 14c; No. 1, 11 to 12c; dark, etc., 7 to 9c. Fancy extracted, 5 to 6c; dark, 4 to 4½c. Fancy beeswax, 27 to 28c; poor, etc., 20 to 25c.

BATTERSON & Co.

Columbus, O., Oct. 29.—Fancy, 14 to 15c; No. 1, 12 to 13c; No. 2, 10 to 11c; amber, 9 to 10c. Receipts somewhat heavier, but demand improves as weather gets colder.

COLUMBUS COM. AND STORAGE CO.

New York, Oct. 22.—Receipts of comb honey are large, and there is quite a stock now on the market. While white is in good demand, buckwheat and mixt seem to be somewhat neglected, and quotation prices have to be shaded in order to sell in quantity lots. We quote:

Fancy white, 13 to 14c; No. 1 white, 11 to 12c; amber, 10c; mixt and buckwheat, 8 to 9c. Stocks of extracted are light of all kinds. Demand is good at following prices: White, 6 to 6½c; amber, 5½c; dark, 5c. Southern, in half barrels and barrels at from 55c to 60c a gallon. Beeswax dull at 26c.

HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELKEN.

Detroit, Oct. 20.—Honey in better demand and better prices as follows: Fancy white, 13 to 14c; No. 1, 12 to 13c; fancy dark and amber, 10 to 11c. Extracted, white, 6 to 7c; dark, 5 to 5½c. Beeswax, 25 to 26c.

M. H. HUNT.

Cleveland, Oct. 27.—Fancy white, 13 to 14c; No. 1, white, 12 to 12½c; light amber, 11c; buckwheat, 9c. Extracted, white, 7c; light amber, 6c.

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good farm papers.

The Poultry-Keeper is monthly, edited by P. H. Jacobs, and published at Parkes-
burg, Pa. It has a tinted cover in two colors, and is beautifully gotten up.

Remember that, in order to secure any one of these three papers, in combination with
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